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THE SURPLUS GONE AND A DEFICIT OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION

THE CONDITION HAS CHANGED.

"It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us" were the significant words with which EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND opened his famous tariff message to Congress. What was that condition? There was a surplus of one hundred million dollars in the Treasury, and it was being increased every day by the collection of additional taxation which was a burden upon the labor of the country. Mr. CLEVELAND, believing in the Democratic principle that the best way to serve the people is to allow them to keep their own money in their own pocket, declared for a reduction of the tax collected by means of the tariff, and upon that one issue rested his claims for re-election. The Republicans recognizing the "condition" by sticking to the "theory" that the way to make a people prosperous is to tax all for the benefit of a few, declared that they would also reduce the surplus and also protect "the American infant industries." DUDLEY & Co bought the election for the Republican party, and Mr. HARRISON came in to office promising better times.

What is the condition that now confronts us? The answer to this question is of direct interest to every citizen. The surplus has been squandered. The public peace is imperiled. Law and precedent have been violated. The surplus has not only been squandered, but a deficiency stores us in the face. What with Republican extravagance along all lines, a small thing like a hundred million dollar surplus amounts to nothing in the magnificent schemes of expenditures marked out by the Republicans.

The financial condition is serious, and wise Republicans are alarmed at the reckless appropriations of their leaders. The regular appropriation bills, already enacted or in progress toward that end, are these:

Agriculture.....	\$1,837,000
Army.....	24,305,471
Diplomatic and consular.....	1,710,811
District of Columbia.....	5,259,411
Fortifications.....	7,545,325
Interior.....	6,422,658
Legislative and judicial.....	21,158,350
Military Academy.....	335,296
Navy.....	23,120,055
Postoffice.....	18,472,401
Public buildings.....	14,000,000
River and harbor.....	32,225,628
Sundry civil.....	21,000,000
Deficiency.....	35,575,000
Permanent annual.....	101,636,453

Total.....\$456,749,560
But these are not all. Congress has not adjourned, and there are measures pending which will certainly require additional appropriations. The lowest estimates places the appropriations as follows:

Pauper pension.....	\$35,000,000
World's fair.....	1,500,000
Public buildings.....	14,000,000
Subsidies.....	3,500,000
Miscellaneous.....	10,000,000
Pension deficiency.....	10,000,000

Regular appropriations, as above.....\$80,375,229

Total.....\$537,124,789
Estimated income.....\$437,144,267

Excess of expenditures over income.....\$100,000,000

In this estimate there is no appropriation for the carrying out of the provision of the Federal Election Law, which, it is estimated, will not be less than \$12,000,000 annually. It will be thus seen that the deficit for the next will be about \$100,000, and if the sugar tax is removed, the shortage will reach over \$150,000,000—all through sheer profligacy.

It is said that CHAR. REED is alarmed at this madness, and has stated that no more money should be appropriated for public buildings at this session. He took care not to say this, however, until most of the bills for public buildings in the North had passed.

This is the "condition" that now confronts us. The Republicans seek to avoid its full force and effect, and will probably make some of these appropriations come in under a deficit next year, but there is no doubting that the expenditure will be as large, if not larger, than above stated.

Let us look at the contrast. Under MR. CLEVELAND's administration the appropriations amounted to \$293,000,000 and the income was \$385,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$92,000,000.

The surplus has gone—taxation will be increased under the McKINLEY bill—and the outlook is that there is no end to the reckless extravagance if a Republican Congress is continued at Washington. If the Federal Election passes, as is now probable, the Republicans will be enabled, under their "own registration," their "own count," and their "own certification," to appoint themselves a majority in the next House, and then—

And then for a term of years Home Rule, Honest Government and Equal Laws may be despaired of unless the people rise up, moved by a common impulse, and defend their liberties and their hopes and their purses.

HOW THE SOUTH IS USEFUL TO THE REPUBLICANS.

It used to be a saying of some citizens of the North during and before the war, "We might as well to Greeley's proposition and let the erring sisters depart in peace," but these "erring sisters" bear all the burdens, foot all the bills and pay the tariffs and pensions and we can't let them go."

The South does not want to go now. It wants to be let alone equally with Massachusetts, but REED & Co. say:

"No, we cannot let you alone. But for the fact that we must have either twenty-five Republican Congressmen in place of twenty-five Democratic Congressmen we might give you justice and rest. As it is, we must have the Congressmen."

"But," says the Southern men, "this proposition is not constitutional." "We are disciples of THAD STEVENS" reply REED & Co., "who, whenever the Constitution stood in the way of any plan he desired to push through, was accustomed to say—'The Constitution be damned.' REED & Co. act upon that principle though they haven't the honesty and truthfulness to avow it as old THAD STEVENS did."

The South is too useful to the Republicans to let it have peace. The "Solid South" is their rallying cry throughout the North. It elected GARFIELD and HARRISON (aided by boodles), and it has carried many elections for Sheriff. The Federal Election law opens another channel in which it may continue to be useful to secure Republican majorities, and REED & Co. need it. How they love the South!

IT WAS A CLOSE SHAVE.

From some unknown cause a telegram sent us from Laurinburg did not reach us until too late for publication yesterday. Mr. HARDY telegraphed that the vote stood:

For McIVER.....143.
For McKee.....156.
And that there was harmony and good feeling. It was a close shave.

The following is the vote of the counties, without the fractions: Brunswick—McKee 15, McIVER 5; Bladen—McKee 9, McIVER 23; Anson—McKee 32, McIVER 13; Columbus—McKee 28, McIVER 13; Cumberland—McKee 52; Moore—McIVER 39; Robeson—McKee 12, McIVER 44; Richmond—McKee 9, McIVER 27. Total, McKee 157, McIVER 163. Necessary for election, 161.

BERTIE WHEELS INTO LINE.

The Bertie Democratic Convention has passed the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Democracy of Bertie county, in convention assembled, deprecate the unwarranted attack being made upon the Hon. Zebulon B. Vance, and desire to place upon record their unqualified approval of and entire confidence in his integrity of purpose. In all official acts, and believe that the interests of our State will be best subserved by his re-election to the United States Senate.

And it is further
RESOLVED, That the delegate of this county, if elected to the Legislature, be and is hereby instructed to vote for the re-election of Governor Vance, who has stood by the people of the State in all emergencies.

The following county ticket was nominated.

For the House—M. L. WOOD,
For Sheriff—T. C. BOND,
For Register—SOL. CHERRY,
For Clerk—R. W. ASKEW.

IT IS A MISTAKE.

Burke County Has Not yet Named Its Candidates.

(Special Cor. OF STATE CHRONICLE.)

MORGANTON, July 9th, 1890.—I see by to-day's CHRONICLE you have been imposed upon in regard to Burke politics, as we have not even called a convention yet. We had a convention on the 7th to appoint delegates to the different conventions, but a motion to endorse candidates was tabled, except as to Justices Merriam and Clarke and Judge B. B. Nunn. Neither Col. Hone's nor Mr. Isaac Avery's names were even mentioned, and I am sure neither knew anything of the message being sent.

JNO. TULL,
Ch'n Dem. Ex. Com. of Burke Co.

[The item printed in the CHRONICLE was copied from the Charlotte Evening News.—EDITOR.]

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Fatal Hour For Three People—Whiskey and Jealousy the Cause.

(By United Press.)

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., July 17.—A fearful tragedy was enacted on Locust street yesterday afternoon. Hank Hall, a notorious character, shot and killed his wife, and then shot George E. Bennett, a neighbor, who came to her rescue. Hall then committed suicide by cutting his throat. Whiskey and jealousy were the causes.

IS THE SUB-TREASURY BILL DESIRABLE?

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

Having attempted to show in my former article the constitutionality of the proposed Sub Treasury bill, I will in this give some reasons why I think such legislation is, at this time, desirable.

The legal tender quality of the national treasury notes was adopted as a war measure, and the necessity of the occasion seems to have had great weight with the Supreme Court in upholding the legislation. To me the present depressed condition of the agricultural classes of the whole country is a danger no less alarming than war.

The Sub-Treasury plan, I, at first, thought too cumbersome; but upon mature reflection, I am of the opinion, that it is a scheme, well adapted to the conditions of our country. No one supposes for an instant that the whole crop of the country would in any contingency be placed in warehouses. No; only that portion of it that was intended for market, and at no time would all of the crop intended for market be so placed. All the crops that are intended for sale have to be carried to market anyway; and these warehouses would naturally be located in the market towns, or, if not, a market would be created by the location, and this of itself, (the accumulation of large quantities of produce in one place) would enhance the prices by drawing purchasers, and increasing competition between buyers.

The deposit of agricultural products in warehouses, and the issue of certificates of deposit thereon, which would have the character of money, would give us an elastic currency such as no other suggested system would. Say, that in any given community, \$1,000,000 worth of produce was deposited, there would be issued, and thus put in circulation, \$800,000 worth of certificates of deposit or money in that community; then, if when the price was favorable, say \$500,000 worth of this produce was sold, there would be \$300,000 of this currency, or some other kind of currency returned to the treasury of the United States, and the currency of that community would be contracted just that much.

Thus we see that by this system we would have an elastic currency capable of contracting or expanding to suit the actual exigencies of trade; and, we would not be liable to those artificial contractions or expansions caused by the speculations of speculators, nor the unusual surplus in times of business stagnation; and stringency in our sale of business movements, such as the moving of the crops and such like occasions that we now have. If \$1,000,000 worth of silver is sold to the government, and \$1,000,000 of money paid therefor, these \$1,000,000 of money are in circulation for all time, and it follows, that if it is not too much for the dull season it is not enough for the active season. Hence, these unnatural but necessary fluctuations in prices of produce. Hence, the necessity, it may be, of the Secretary of the Treasury having to come to the relief of the dealers so often.

I am free to confess that under the provisions of the Sub-Treasury plan I do not see how there could be a sufficiency of currency in any given community in a year of bad crops. There would, it seems to me, have to be some additional legislation, by which to provide for short crops, such as the deposit of other personal property, or real estate securities.

The fact is, as money is only a representative of value, I see no real reason why every dollar of value should not have its representative.

As it is the duty of the general government to furnish a currency to the country, and as the present currency is based upon the debt of the government, and as the debt is being rapidly extinguished, it follows that some other basis must be found upon which to rest the currency.

I know that we instinctively turn to gold and silver as a basis for currency, or for currency itself; but the business of the world and its population are rapidly increasing, while the supply of silver and gold are rather diminishing in its annual supply. It seems to me, therefore, that we will in a short while have to look elsewhere for our basis of currency. The farmers in council suggest the Sub-Treasury plan. Who will suggest a better?

Gold or silver, either, have any intrinsic value, such as corn or cotton. You cannot eat either, and neither will warm you. It is their use as representatives of value that makes them so useful.

In the American Cyclopaedia there is a very interesting article on Money, from which we make the following extract: "Further on the testimony of Thomas Baring, we are assured that it was found impossible during the crisis of 1847 in London to raise any money whatever on a sum of \$60,000 of silver. During a similar crisis in Calcutta in 1864 it was equally impossible to raise even a single rupee on \$20,000 of gold. The former was not a legal tender above forty shillings, while the latter was not for any sum whatever." For fear of growing too long; and not being read and, therefore, not passing current, I will close with the intention of returning again to the discussion of this subject if the occasion permits.

Yours truly,
W. C. MCNEIRE.

Goldsboro, N. C., July 15, 1890.

Getting Hot Again.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, July 17.—The weather here to-day is oppressively hot, at noon the thermometer registered 90 degrees. The percentage of humidity is about 75.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Both Houses Quiet—And Dealing With Matters of Minor Importance.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate spent the day in the discussion of the irrigation question in connection with an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Allison introduced a resolution (which went over) making it in order to put the five minute rule in effect on the discussion of the bill or any amendment.

House.
WASHINGTON, July 17.—The House spent the entire day in the discussion of the land grant forfeiture bill and finally passed it.

It is a substitute for the Senate bill, and it forfeits all land grants opposite to and co-terminous with portions of railroad not now completed.

NEW YORK'S POPULATION.

It is Over a Million and a Half—Its Per Cent. of Increase.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The rough official count of the population of New York city, completed to-day by the census office, shows that the population is 1,513,501, which is an increase of 25.46 per cent. over the census returns of 1880, which gave the population of 1,206,299, an increase of 28 per cent. during the decade. In 1870 the population was 949,658. The percentage of increase from 1860 to 1870 was 17 per cent.

Supt. Porter said to-day that this is the only estimate ever made by the census office of the population of New York. There was an estimate made by the supervisor, but that was based on insufficient data.

MORE KICKING.

An Appointment of the President Strenuously Opposed.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A strong effort is being made to defeat the confirmation of the nomination of Prof. Seligman to be assistant secretary of the navy. This is in part a revival of the old strife between the blue and the staff of the navy. The nomination will be opposed on the ground that the law provided that the appointment should be made from civil life, and that the spirit of the law was violated when Mr. Seligman resigned his commission in the navy for the purpose of accepting this appointment.

"WOULD SHOOT HIM ON SIGHT."

A Wrathful Congressman Looking for a Newspaper Correspondent.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—There was some excitement in the House press gallery this afternoon over the appearance of Congressman Crain, of Texas, looking for O'Brien Moore, the correspondent of the St. Louis Republic with the announcement that he intended to shoot him on sight. Mr. Moore was not in the city and the Texas member returned to the floor of the House without doing any damage.

A Horse Thief Shot.

(By United Press.)

DODD CITY, Texas, July 17.—W. C. Mitchell, living about 7 miles from here was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Holland yesterday afternoon. The deputy had a warrant charging Mitchell with stealing horses. He arrested Mitchell who broke away from him and ran a distance of three miles when he was overtaken and shot.

Almost Eaten by Dogs.

(By United Press.)

NORWALK, Conn., July 17.—Charles Lusk, a milk cart driver, was badly bitten by dogs early this week and his condition is now serious. The animals were fighting and Lusk tried to separate them. He will be taken to the Pastern Institute, New York.

Rates to Fourth District Congressional Convention, Durham, N. C.

The Richmond and Danville R. R. will sell parties attending the Fourth District Congressional convention at Durham, tickets to that point and return at the following rates from points named. Tickets on sale July 23d and 24th, good returning until and including July 26th, 1890:
From Greensboro \$2.95, Henderson 2.45, Raleigh 1.65, Selma 2.95, Goldsboro 3.85.
Rates from intermediate points in same proportion.

The Farmers' Alliance Non-Innate a Governor.

(By United Press.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 17.—The Farmers' Alliance convention to-day nominated its president, R. J. Hall, for governor.

Presidential Nomination.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The President to-day sent the following nomination to the Senate: Oliver L. Spaulding, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice George C. Tichenor, resigned.

COULDN'T WAIT FOR THEM TO DIE.

The Big Hurry of a Sixteen Year Old Boy to Get His Parents' Property.

(By United Press.)

ANNA, Illinois, July 17.—A terrible story of youthful depravity comes from Gorville, a small town on the western edge of Johnson county, remote from railways and telegraphic station. Monday night a supposed burglar broke into the house of a farmer named Morris Sullivan. On being challenged by Mr. Sullivan he fired at him inflicting a mortal wound. Morris Sullivan grappled with the murderer and was also fatally shot. The alarm was given, neighbors came in and caught the murderer who proved to be the sixteen year old son of the Sullivans. He gave as a reason for the commission of the atrocious crime the fact that he was tired of waiting for the old folks' property. A few months ago he attempted to kill his parents by putting strychnine in the water. He is under arrest and does not appear to appreciate the enormity of his crime.

THE "SEA WING" DISASTER.

An Examination Into the Matter—Deficient Life Preservers.

(By United Press.)

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 17.—The Galea inspection district has taken up the loss of the Sea Wing in Lake Pepin, and transferred the case to St. Paul. Capt. Wethern and his clerk and engineer were brought here yesterday by two special agents who had them in charge at Ellsworth. An examination was had behind closed doors to make up a report for Washington, and Capt. Wethern was allowed his liberty. He said that not over 167 persons were on the Sea Wing. The life preservers were acknowledged to be in a miserably deficient condition. It is believed that the department at Washington will order a thorough investigation.

Immense Italian Emigration.

(By United Press.)

LONDON, July 17.—The emigration statistics for the year 1889, issued by the Italian government, show an increase in the number of departures from Italy so large as to cause much uneasiness in regard to the country's available material for military augmentation in the event of an emergency demanding a large addition to the army. The returns just published show that during the period mentioned nearly 175,000 Italians sought homes in other countries. Of this number 88,000 emigrated to the Argentine Republic, 36,000 to Brazil, and 39,000 to the United States.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MR. BLAINE.

Strained Relations Between Them Reaching a Crisis.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, July 17.—The World's Washington correspondent telegraphs that the strained relations between Mr. Blaine and President Harrison are rapidly reaching a crisis, and that Blaine's resignation of his position in the cabinet is imminent.

MARRIED FIVE WEEKS.

Then the Young Wife is Killed in a Fit of Jealousy.

(By United Press.)

BALTIMORE, July 17.—About 1:30 p. m. to-day Martin Houk, of 397 West Lombard street, shot and killed his young wife. They had only been married five weeks. Jealousy was the cause. Houk escaped.

The Soda Water Trust Busted.

(By United Press.)

PORTON, July 17.—It is announced that the scheme whereby all the soda water and beer apparatus interests in the United States were to be amalgamated into a trust and sold to English capitalists has fallen through, the broker who was engineering the deal, having cabled from London his failure to organize the necessary combination there, owing, it is said, to the high price demanded by the sellers.

An Old Turfman Dead.

(By United Press.)

RICHTON, Va., July 17.—Thomas W. Dowell died here to-day. He was the oldest turfman in the United States and his stock farm at Bullfield is one of the most noted in the country.

Rates to the Annual Meeting of the Tobacco Association at Morehead.

The Richmond and Danville railroad will sell parties attending the annual meeting of the North Carolina Tobacco Association at Morehead City, N. C., tickets to that point and return at the following rates from points named. Tickets on sale August 21 to 24th, inclusive, good returning until and including August 12, 1890:

From Charlotte, \$8.05; Salisbury, \$7.15; Greensboro, \$6.35; Winston-Salem, \$6.90; Durham, \$5.00; Oxford, \$5.90; Henderson, \$6.20; Raleigh \$14.40; Selma, \$3.25.
Rates from intermediate points in same proportion.

AN INTERESTING FAREWELL.

Given Mr. S. J. Betts—By His Church Brethren—Some Very Affecting Incidents of the Farewell.

Mr. Sylvester J. Betts and family left here yesterday afternoon for Brooklyn, N. Y., which city will be their future home. Mr. Betts goes there to devote himself to city missionary work in connection with the church of which Rev. G. S. Williams, formerly of the Baptist Tabernacle of this city, is pastor.

Mr. Betts is a member of the Tabernacle and the last service he attended there was the prayer meeting on Wednesday night.

After the regular services were concluded, Mr. N. B. Broughton announced to the congregation the intention of Mr. Betts to leave the city; and after expressing his regret at losing such an active and consecrated Christian worker from the church, presented him on behalf of a number of his church brethren with a handsome teacher's Bible.

Rev. Dr. Nash, who was present, arose and told what he knew about Mr. Betts' earnest work in this city in behalf of temperance and evangelism. He remarked that it was seldom that a young man with ample means and ability—such as Mr. Betts possessed—to enter an attractive and inviting life of business, gave up all this to do the work of an humble but earnest missionary.

Rev. Dr. Hall, pastor of the Tabernacle, freely spoke of Mr. Betts' energy and zeal as a Christian, and of what he had accomplished as a church worker.

Rev. Alvin Betts, Mr. Betts' father, spoke feelingly and pathetically of his son's departure. He regretted and sorrowed, oh so much, so deeply, to give him up; but if there was greater work for him elsewhere than here, then he yielded with submission to the parting.

Mrs. Curtis, the wife of Rev. A. W. Curtis, who is sent here from the North as a missionary among the colored people, was in the congregation, and she arose. She asked permission to say a few words. She told how they had come here, and how, soon afterward their family was afflicted with sickness. They were among strangers and felt desolate and lonely. But one day Mr. Betts came to their house, and by his kindness and goodness made their sorrowings lighter and more easy. She told how Mr. Betts prayed and sung with them, and now by his words and influence he lightened and dissipated the sorrows they were under.

Then a man arose in the audience. His voice faltered as he tried to speak and his eyes filled with tears. It may be said here that this man was once known all over the city as a hard, desperate character. To-day he is a true gentle Christian—made so through the influence of Mr. Betts. And this is what the poor man tried to tell about, but he could not command the language to express his thoughts. He did stammer, however, that he had been wicked—desperate—a reckless man; but one day Mr. Betts approached him and talked to him gently, kindly and in earnest friendly tones. To-day he (the speaker) was another man and his home was a different home—a sweeter home. Next to God he had to thank Mr. Betts for this change.

Another member of the audience arose and tried to say something about what Mr. Betts had done for him. But he couldn't tell it. His throat filled and choked with feeling. The man broke completely down, fell on Mr. Betts' shoulder and sobbed like a child. Yesterday morning Mr. Betts called upon this same man while he was at his daily toil. The man was shovelling sand near the city cemetery. When Mr. Betts called, the man stopped work for a few moments and said: "I want to make a prayer for you." Both stepped aside into the shade of a tree, and kneeling there, the grateful man poured out a fervent earnest prayer for God Almighty's blessing to forever rest upon his friend, Mr. Betts. Then there was a parting—not of words—but of silent hand-grasping and feeling which meant "God be with you till we meet again."

These are simply one or two incidents illustrative of the way Mr. Betts lives. He has ever been quiet and unobtrusive in his work. He did not do it for the sake of praise or to be seen of men, but because he saw there was need of such work and he hoped he might be able to do something in that way.

He has not only done this, but he has found and relieved the home of suffering time and again. He never heard the voice of distress that he did not set to work to relieve it at once. The poor and unfortunate of this city will miss one of their best friends in Mr. Betts, and the city loses one of that class of citizens that no community ever learns to appreciate properly.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Scotch Zephyrs.

The entire line of these beautiful cotton fabrics, worth 25c. and 30c., we have placed in the Domestic Gingham stock, and now offer them at only 15c. per yard.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Big Trouble Brewing.

(By United Press.)

MONTREAL, Que., July 17.—A private dispatch received here last evening confirms the report telegraphed from Halifax Tuesday night to the effect that a Newfoundland cruiser had fired on French fishermen. The man-of-war Cornus sailed hurriedly from Halifax after the report had been received to reinforce the fleet in Newfoundland waters.